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WINNSBORO, S. C.

Wednesday, August 22, 1894

This factional primary of the

Reform party has taken place, and according

to Governor Tillman there are a great

many traitors to Reform in the State.

It will be remembered that he

said that any man, who opposed the

Colleton plan, was a traitor to "Reform."

The vote in the State was

exceedingly light, but the scheme has

served the purpose for which it was

devised, namely, to nominate John

Gary Evans.

The majority must rule. A majority

right now means about one-fourth of

the Democratic voters in South Carolina.

They have held a convention in

Columbia, and Mr. John Gary Evans,

of Albion, has been nominated for

Governor, and Mr. Tillman, Mayor

of Edgefield, is nominated for Lieutenant

Governor. We cannot help believing

that the primary of the Reform party

was a carefully devised scheme gotten

up to forestall the regular primary of

the Democratic party, and was de-

signed to force Mr. Evans on his fac-

tion. It is a very significant fact that

in Charleston and Edgefield men

were excluded in what seems to have

been a very high-handed way, and it

is worthy of consideration that nearly

forty-two thousand Reformers stayed

home and refused to have anything to

do with the primary. Of course, the

thirty-two thousand Conservatives had

no hand in it. So we have the very

strange spectacle of about ten thou-

sand Reformers naming the nominee

for Governor, while Democratic voters

do not oppose Mr. Evans, except Dr.

Pope, in the primary on the 28th inst.,

but if the seventy-four thousand voters,

or even the forty-two thousand Reform

voters, who refused to vote in the fac-

tional primary, should take a notion to

condemn "the machine methods" by

voting against Mr. Evans, they have it

in their power to do so very effect-

ually.

The following extracts from the

Columbia Register will show how the

party feels about some of the Reform

methods. It says: "If many dele-

gates to the State Reform Convention

were elected by methods as rotten as

those used in Charleston, no true

Reformer in the State will have any

respect or will consider himself bound

by its action." \* \* \* Sheriff Hugh

Ferguson, the boss ringster of Char-

leston, could learn lessons in political

manipulations from W. Gibbs Whaley

and his satellites. He never dared go

one-thousandth part as far in disregard

of the rights of other men as did the

COUNTY CAMPAIGN

Met at Monticello—Military Drill—Can-

didates for Congress—County Can-

didates.

THE NEWS AND HERALD reporter

took passage for Monticello with Mr.

Wilson, candidate for Congress from

this district, on last Saturday to at-

tend the campaign meeting. We

reached the historic town of Monticello

a little after 12 o'clock, just in time to

see the first of the drill of the Fair-

field Rifle Guards. This company, un-

der the efficient management of its

Captain T. M. Jordan, has made won-

derful progress since its organization

and reflects great credit on him and

the members also.

At the conclusion of the drill the

crowd repaired to a grove about one

hundred yards from the heart of the

town where a stand was erected.

Mr. Jno. W. Lyles at the request of

Chairman Rabb, presided over the

meeting. The first speaker introduced

was Hon. Stannard Wilson, of Spar-

tanburg. He proceeded by saying

that he would not discuss his own

merits nor the demerits of his oppo-

nents. People are concerned in the

issues of the day, and the public is

familiar with his course in the legis-

lature and he felt that his labors in

Washington would be more valuable

to the people than his labors in Col-

umbia. It had been said of him that

he was no Alliance man. He regretted

that he was not, but the fault was not

his, he should not be held responsible

for not being a member when the very

constitution of the order forbade him.

He had done all he could for the order

and as much as any other man had

done who is not a member. And it is

only those who are not members who

are out for more. He said it was

impossible to discuss issues in the

State campaign on account of per-

sonalities. But our people need na-

tional legislation, legislation which

will put all classes on equal footing—

that a few men proper to the expan-

sion of the masses of the country. De-

pression of business is not due to lack

of energy, our people work early and

late, they live on little, as the mer-

chants' books will prove. He did not

believe in "the before the war" argu-

ment. The people are just as indus-

trious now as then, but the conditions

are against them. True enough the

South prospered before the war; now

the North and East prosper. Congress

had caused the depression of our re-

gion and the upbuilding of another.

The trouble had its origin in 1862.

The supply of gold and silver would

not keep up the war expense. Five

hundred million dollars of paper

money was issued, and a conception of

this bill caused this evil. An article

incorporated in the bill said this paper

money was legal tender for all debts

except interest on bonds and payment

of imports duty. Paper money was

devalued—paper money went

down in value one dollar being only

worth 40 cents. Gold and silver went

up. Then came the Treasury Reserve

Bill, gold set aside to redeem paper

money, paper money went up and 100 mil-

lion went up to bonds. Stagnation set

in; in '64 the present national bank-

ing system was enacted. From '65 to '73

this government took 163 million acres

of the people's land and gave it to

millionaires to control. East and

West—1,600 acres per mile of road,

the government guaranteed the inter-

est on the bonds. He dwelt some on

the crime of crimes was the demon-

stration of the people in 1874.

Silver should be on a parity with gold.

There should be no discrimination in

hand primaries, not a single hand went

up. "So," he said, "I see you do not

wish to repeal the lien law. I will

therefore, be the last one to repeal it."

He thought the present members should

be rubbed a little for not voting di-

rectly for prohibition. It was carried

by a large majority in our county.

But he had become so much in favor

of the law now that he would not in-

terfere with the "business" of it. It was

the best solution of the whole ques-

tion and he now favors it. He

questioned Butler let down as easy as

possible, as he thought Tillman in touch

with the people, and would have to let

the old solution go easily down. He

favord the constitutional convention.

Was in for peace and harmony. The

Conservatives expect no compromise

of principles, "so let us agree to dis-

agree if we can't do better, and let all

abuse and harsh language cease. Let

the newspapers stop muddying the

waters, pour oil on the troubled waters

and come together once more." He

was in fact saying that he had never

uttered a harsh word or penned an un-

kind expression against any conserva-

tive in his life.

Mr. W. J. Johnson was then intro-

duced. He got after Wilson for steal-

ing his thunder. He discussed national

issues almost entirely and covered

some of the ground gone over by Mr.

Wilson. He thought LARRY GAULT

must have gotten hold of his speech

and gave it to Wilson. He thought

national issues should be discussed; the

people should be familiar with them.

Congress had not done its duty, and

the people should be informed. Cleve-

land was backing Congress. He dis-

cussed the tariff, the money question

and pensions. He discussed the State

administration, defended its acts and

pointed out its accomplishments. The

State debt had a hard light; an un-

friendly press and antagonistic politi-

cians had fought it. But the bonds

were placed and the debt refunded.

The old bonds were drawing 6

per cent and the new bonds placed at

only 4 1/2 per cent. He dwelt on the

fact that the new bonds had been

placed at 4 1/2 per cent, and the old

bonds at 6 per cent, and the result

was that the State had saved \$25,000

in interest. He discussed the money

question, which put about \$250,000

into the State treasury. He favored

salary reduction, and \$25,000 had been

saved in salary reductions in the State.

He favored the present dispensary law.

They only got half a loaf, however,

and may get the whole loaf. He de-

fended the acts of the present members

of the administration.

MICHAEL AND LEMMON.

Space will not permit to treat sepa-

rately. Mitchell spoke first, and spoke

of the refunding of the State debt. He

praised the success of Clemens College;

mentioned the big factory in Columbia

as evidence of faith in the administra-

tion by the capital. He defended the

course of the Fairfield members in the

printing; said that expenses had

been cut down; defended his vote as

in favor of the refunding of the State

debt; approved of the redistric-

tion bill; was in favor of a fair trial

of the Radical constitution bill aside.

Mr. L. Monro spoke on the same line

and was very brief as dinner was

ready.

It is our purpose to report as fully

as possible, and our next report will

contain a fuller account of those who

are crowded out for want of space this

time.

Messrs. Johnson and Hinnant an-

nounced their candidacy for Judge

of Probate. (Our reporter was ab-

sence salary in 1893, as money was

worth three times as much in 1893 as

it was in 1870. The price of money

effects the price of all other things.

Low price is not caused by over-pro-

duction. Wheat sold in 1892 at \$1.25

per bushel, in 1893 when the crop was

less than in '92 wheat only brought

62 cents. There is no over-production

as long as there are hungry mouths

in the world. It was in 1870, from

'73 to '93 money went up, it took more

wheat or more cotton to buy it. As

money goes up other things come

down. Some writer (we did not hear

name) said before money was de-

monetized in 1873, that if the United

States government should demonetize

silver dollars would set in, interest

would be manifested amongst the

people and there would be a constant

rise in the value of money and a con-

stant fall in the value of property; had

this writer lived in 1891 he could

not have written more truthfully.

In '72 cotton was 20 cents per pound,